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DIALOG(R)File 352:Derwent WPI
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010451210

WPI Acc No: 1995-352528/199546

Sodium chloride flavour enhancer - comprises acid and alkali proteolysed protein source, esp. egg white, allowing low salt foods and beverages of good palatability

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Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 677249	A2	19951018	EP 95102947	A	19950302	199546 B
NO 9501172	A	19951016	NO 951172	A	19950327	199549
AU 9514735	A	19951026	AU 9514735	A	19950309	199550
JP 7289198	A	19951107	JP 9588975	A	19950414	199602
FI 9501569	A	19951016	FI 951569	A	19950403	199603
CA 2144198	A	19951016	CA 2144198	A	19950308	199608
EP 677249	A3	19951213	EP 95102947	A	19950302	199619
AU 686306	B	19980205	AU 9514735	A	19950309	199813
EP 677249	B1	20010523	EP 95102947	A	19950302	200130

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94228103 A 19940415

Cited Patents: 4.Jnl.Ref; EP 363771; GB 1071248; HU 38803; JP 62143697; US 4243691; US 4451494; WO 8703174

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 677249	A2	E	8	A23L-001/237	
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

NO 9501172	A		A23L-001/237
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AU 9514735	A		A23L-001/237
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JP 7289198	A	5	A23L-001/237
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FI 9501569	A		A23L-001/237
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CA 2144198	A		A23J-001/08
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EP 677249	A3		A23L-001/237
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AU 686306	B		A23L-001/237	Previous Publ. patent AU 9514735
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EP 677249	B1	E	A23L-001/237	
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): EP 677249 A

A proteolysed protein source (I) is added to reduced salt food or beverage to enhance salty taste.

Salty-tasting low salt foods or beverages made by reducing the amount of added salt and replacing with (I); foods or beverages contg. (I); and hydrolysed egg white contg. free amino acids (II) formed by acid and alkaline proteolysis, or vice versa, are all claimed.

USE - Reduced salt chicken broth, soups, salad dressings, sauces, mayonnaise, cooked ground beef, oat-meal etc. with desirable saltiness can be produced.

Dwg. 0/0

Derwent Class: D13

International Patent Class (Main): A23J-001/08; A23L-001/237

International Patent Class (Additional): A23J-003/32; A23L-001/00;

A23L-001/226; A23L-001/227; A23L-001/32; A23L-002/00

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 677 249 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: **95102947.9**

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A23L 1/237, A23J 3/32,
A23L 1/227**

(22) Date of filing: **02.03.95**

(30) Priority: **15.04.94 US 228103**

(43) Date of publication of application:
18.10.95 Bulletin 95/42

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL
PT SE**

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(54) **Salt enhanced foods.**

(57) A process for enhancing the salty taste of a food or beverage containing a less than normal amount of sodium chloride which comprises adding to the said food or beverage a sodium chloride taste enhancing amount of a proteolysed protein source.

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The present invention relates to salt and flavour enhanced foods, more particularly to food compositions containing modified protein sources as salt and flavour enhancers.

Excessive dietary sodium intake, the primary source of which is sodium chloride or table salt in foods, has long been suspected as a source of a number of health problems. Consequently a reduction in sodium consumption would imply benefits for the health of most people. However, the inclusion of sodium chloride in the diet contributes a good deal to the palatability of foods, and food without salt is perceived to be tasteless, flat and unpalatable.

Heretofore, a number of sodium-free compositions have been suggested as salt substitutes to replace sodium chloride in foods while retaining the palatability of the food.

Examples of such salt substitutes are disclosed in US patent Nos. 2,471,144; 2,601,112; 3,782,974; 4,243,691; 4,340,614; and 4,451,494. Among the most popular salt substitutes are potassium chloride, ammonium chloride and mixtures thereof. However, such salt substitutes suffer from a number of disadvantages, including off-taste or bitter flavor, a taste perception different and less than sodium chloride, as well as sourness. Typically a number of other components must be included to mask the bitterness which the salt substitute, such as potassium or ammonium chloride imparts, such as the combination with potassium chloride of calcium and magnesium formate and citrate salts, sugar, choline citrate, hydrolysed animal protein, and lactate or lactic salt.

Another procedure which has been suggested for reducing sodium intake is to incorporate salt taste enhancers in foods and beverages. That is, compounds which enhance the taste of sodium chloride in foods and beverages so that the sodium chloride content thereof may be reduced without adversely affecting the desired salty taste of the food. For example, US patent No 4,997,672 and the prior art discussed therein, disclose the use of substances such as cationic surfactants, bromylium tosylate, certain polypeptides, and the like as salt taste enhancers.

We have found that the product of the proteolysis of a protein source such as egg white, gelatin or other protein source which, upon hydrolysis, is capable of producing free basic amino acids, when added to a food or beverage containing less than a normal amount of sodium chloride, will enhance the salty taste and, in some cases, the flavour of the food or beverage.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a process for enhancing the salty taste of a food or beverage containing a less than normal amount of sodium chloride which comprises adding to the said food or beverage a sodium chloride taste enhancing amount of a proteolysed protein source.

The protein source may be any protein source or mixture thereof which, upon hydrolysis, is capable of producing free basic amino acids and may be, for instance, egg white, gelatin, soy protein, wheat protein, corn protein, fish protein, milk protein or meat protein.

Although the protein source may be hydrolysed in a single stage under neutral, acid or alkaline conditions, the protein source is preferably proteolysed in two separate stages. The proteolysis may be carried out under acid conditions and under alkaline conditions sequentially in any order. The protein source may be fresh, frozen or dehydrated. The proteolysed protein source contains free amino acids together with a certain quantity of peptides of diverse length depending on the protein source and the protease used.

The acid proteolysis is conveniently carried out at a pH of from 1 to 6, preferably from 1.5 to 5 and especially from 2 to 4. The temperature at which the acid proteolysis is carried out may be from 0 °C to 65 °C, preferably from 40 °C to 60 °C and especially from 45 °C to 55 °C.

The adjustment of the pH of the protein source for the acid proteolysis may be effected by any suitable food acceptable acidulant such as HCl, acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid or phosphoric acid.

Any protease capable of acting under acid conditions may be used for the acid proteolysis e.g. acid protease, Biocon or Amano. The amount of protease used for the acid proteolysis may be from 0.005 to 4%, preferably from 0.02 to 1% and especially from 0.05 to 0.5% by weight based on the weight of the protein source.

The duration of the acid proteolysis may vary widely depending, for example, on the particular protease used, the concentration of the protease and the temperature. For example, the duration of the acid proteolysis may be from 2 to 48 hours or more, but typically the time ranges from 8 to 24 hours, and preferably from 12 to 20 hours.

The alkaline proteolysis is conveniently carried out at a pH of from 6 to 12, preferably from 6.5 to 9 and especially from 7 to 8.

Any protease capable of acting under alkaline conditions may be used for the alkaline proteolysis e.g. Alkalase, Novo, Neutrase.

The amount of protease used for alkaline proteolysis may be from 0.005 to 4%, preferably from 0.02 to 1% and especially from 0.05 to 0.5% by weight based on the weight of the protein source.

The temperature at which the alkaline proteolysis is carried out may be from 0°C to 70°, preferably from 20° to 65°C and especially from 50° to 60°C.

The duration of the alkaline proteolysis may vary widely depending, for example, on the particular protease used, the concentration of the protease and the temperature. For example, the duration of the alkaline proteolysis may be from 10 minutes to 24 hours or more, but typically the time ranges from 30 minutes to 6 hours and preferably from 1 to 4 hours.

Any suitable food acceptable alkalis, such as ammonium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium citrate or disodium phosphate, may be used to control the pH of the protein source during alkaline hydrolysis.

Conveniently, for the acid hydrolysis, the protein source may be added to an aqueous solution of the protease, either in powder form or as an aqueous solution. Advantageously, the protein source and the protease are dissolved in water, for instance, by agitation. The concentration of the protein source in the aqueous solution may be from 5 to 40%, preferably from 10 to 30% and especially from 15 to 25% by weight based on the weight of the solution. Conveniently, the pH is adjusted by acid at the end of the dissolution of the protein source.

Conveniently, for the alkaline hydrolysis, the protein source may be added to an aqueous solution of the protease, either in powder form or as an aqueous solution. Advantageously, the protein source and the protease are dissolved in water, for instance, by agitation. The concentration of the protein source in the aqueous solution may be from 5 to 40%, preferably from 10 to 30% and especially from 15 to 25% by weight based on the weight of the solution. Conveniently, the pH of the solution of the protein source and the protease may be adjusted by alkali to the desired value before, during or after the dissolution of the protein source.

Between the first and second proteolysis stage, depending on the protease selected for the first stage, the pH is adjusted for the second proteolysis stage.

After the termination of both stages of the proteolysis carried out with the acid and alkaline proteases, depending on the nature of the protein source for producing salt enhancer upon proteolysis and depending on the order of the protease reactions, an acid or an alkali may be added to produce the corresponding salt e.g. at a pH of 5.5 to 7.5, preferably at a pH of 6.5 to 7.4. In addition or alternatively a salt may be added to increase the salt concentration, advantageously by adding an acid and an alkali to the proteolyzed protein source to form the respective salt at a pH from 4 to 9, preferably from 5 to 8 and especially from 6 to 7. The alkali may be any suitable food acceptable alkali such as ammonium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium citrate or disodium phosphate and preferably ammonium hydroxide. The acid may be any suitable food acceptable acid such as hydrochloride acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid and preferably phosphoric acid. The addition of ammonium hydroxide and phosphoric acid to form ammonium phosphate is particularly advantageous. It should be understood that the salt added or formed in this invention should not be sodium chloride.

Conveniently, the proteolyzed solution may be pasteurized to inactivate the protease, e.g. at a temperature from 70 to 120°C, preferably from 80 to 110°C, and especially from 90 to 100°C. The pasteurization may be carried out for a period of from 3 to 30 minutes, preferably from 5 to 20 minutes and especially from 10 to 15 minutes. The pasteurization may be carried out by steam injection or heat exchanger, preferably a shell and tube or a plate and frame heat exchanger.

After pasteurization, the product, which is usually a liquid or liquid-like product, can be either used as it is, dried or separated. If the pasteurised product is dried, the drying is preferably carried out by spray drying. After drying, the product may be cooled and stored at room temperature. If the pasteurised product is separated, the separation process may be carried out by filtration, in all its variants, and preferably centrifugation, especially using a disc centrifugal clarifier.

Conveniently the liquid phase obtained after separation may be used as it is, concentrated by vacuum evaporation or, preferably drying by spray drying.

The proteolyzed protein source, either alone or in combination with the salt formed by addition of an acid and an alkali to the proteolyzed protein source are effective in enhancing the salty taste of food and beverages even when incorporated at relative low levels. Depending upon the product in application, the proteolyzed protein source, either alone or in combination with the salt formed by addition of an acid and alkali to the proteolyzed protein source may be advantageously used also as a flavor enhancer in food and beverages even when incorporated at relatively low levels. For example, the salty taste and flavor of foods and beverages is significantly enhanced by the incorporation therein of proteolyzed protein source, or sources, plus the salt formed by the addition of an acid and an alkali at levels as low as 0.1% by weight on the weight of a food or beverage.

Thus, the salt taste and flavor enhancers of the present invention allow the sodium chloride content of a food or beverage to be reduced without adversely affecting the desired salty taste or flavor of the product in application. It is to be understood that the salt taste and flavor enhancers of this invention are not salt substitutes or flavor substitutes and do not completely replace sodium chloride in the food or beverage.

5 However, even though the products of the present invention provide a salty taste and are flavorless, they require a minimum level of sodium chloride or other salt in the food or beverage e.g. 0.20% by weight based on the weight of food.

For example, the salty taste of foods such as low sodium chicken broth, soups, salad dressing, sauces, mayonnaise, cooked ground beef, oat-meal, and the like, containing a less than normal amount of sodium chloride but preferably a minimum level of at least 0.20%, is significantly enhanced by the addition of

10 proteolysed protein source, or sources either alone or in combination with a salt formed by addition of an acid and an alkali to the proteolyzed protein source in powder form in an amount as low as 0.1% by weight based on the weight of food or beverage.

Amounts up to about 3% or more of the powder may of course, be used but, preferably, the amount of powder used is from 0.1% to 0.5% by weight based on the weight of food or beverage.

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The separated liquid or the unseparated liquid product of the proteolyzed protein source, or sources, preferably but not necessarily in combination with a salt formed by the addition of an acid and an alkali to the proteolyzed protein source may also be used and, preferably, the amounts used are from 0.1 to 3% by weight based on the weight of food or beverages.

20 The present invention also provides a process for preparing a salty tasting food or beverage containing a reduced amount of sodium chloride which comprises formulating a food or beverage with a reduced amount of sodium chloride less than is necessary to achieve a desired salty taste in said food or beverage, and enhancing the sodium chloride taste in said reduced sodium chloride content food or beverage by adding thereto a proteolysed protein source.

25 Preferably, the proteolyzed protein source is added in combination with the salt formed by the addition of an acid and an alkali to the proteolyzed protein source.

The above process may also enhance the flavor of the food or beverage.

The present invention further provides a composition enhanced in sodium chloride taste, which comprises a food or beverage containing a less than normal amount of sodium chloride, and a sodium chloride taste enhancing amount of a proteolyzed protein source.

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Preferably, the composition comprises the proteolyzed protein source together with the salt formed by addition of an acid and an alkali to the proteolyzed protein source.

The composition may also have an enhanced flavor.

The present invention also provides a hydrolyzed egg white containing free amino acids formed by proteolysis of egg white under acid conditions and under alkaline conditions sequentially in any order.

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The following Examples further illustrate the present invention.

Example 1

40 1.7 kg of egg white were dissolved in 9.0 kg of water at ambient temperature and mixed at 150 rpm. 160 ml of 85% phosphoric acid having a specific gravity of 1.70 were added to adjust the pH to 3. 2.3 g of acid protease (Biocon) were added and the acidified mixture was stirred at 250 rpm at 50 °C for 16 hours in a fermenter. The proteolysed product was transferred to a glass reactor and 1200 ml of 28-30% ammonium hydroxide having a specific gravity of 0.90 were added to adjust the pH to 9.6. 2.3 g of alcalase Novo were

45 added and the alkaline mixture was stirred at 150 rpm at 58 °C for 2 hours in a glass reactor. A further 1000 ml of 85% phosphoric acid having a specific gravity of 1.70 were added to adjust the pH to 5.6 and the mixture was heated in hot water for 10 minutes at 121 °C.

The heated solution was pre-filtered with a Buchner funnel (Whatman # 54 filter paper) and then vacuum filtered to give a filtrate having a solids content of 24.24% by weight.

50 The liquid filtrate was then evaporated for 15 minutes under the following conditions:

Product initial temperature	10 °C
Product final temperature	37 °C
Vacuum	635 mm Hg

55 The solids content after evaporation was 45.46% by weight.

The evaporated product was then spray dried in a Niro Spray Drier under the following conditions:

Air pressure	6 kg/cm ²
Air inlet temperature	150 °C
Air outlet temperature	90 °C
Product inlet temperature	36 °C
Flow rate of product temperature of 90 °C	set to obtain an outlet

The final mass of the product was 1.57 kg and the amount of water evaporated was 2.210 kg.

The degree of hydrolysis was measured according to the OPA method of samples taken before enzyme addition and after spray drying. The final results are expressed as free amino groups per gram of powder.

Initial sample	5.22×10^{-4} mol of free amino groups per gram of powder
Final sample	1.56×10^{-3} mol of free amino groups per gram of powder

Example 2

A typical low-cost cheese sauce contains approximately 1.6% by wt. sodium chloride. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the salt taste enhancers of the present invention, a comparable low-cost cheese sauce was formulated containing 0.5% sodium chloride, and was used as a control. To one aliquot of this control cheese sauce was added 0.25% by weight of the spray dried proteolysed egg white prepared in Example 1, in the amounts indicated. The control cheese sauce and the sauce to which the salt enhancers had been added were then evaluated by a sensory panel consisting of eight trained judges who were of the opinion that proteolysed egg white significantly amplified the sodium chloride taste.

Example 3

2.25 kg of gelatin were dissolved in 11.270 kg of water at ambient temperature in a metal reactor. The pH of this solution was adjusted with ammonium hydroxide (28%) to 7.5 and the temperature adjusted to 50 °C by indirect heating with steam. Then, 4 g of the protease Neutrase (Novo) were added under continuous agitation at 200 rpm. The proteolysis was carried out for 4 hours at 50 °C under continuous addition of ammonium hydroxide to maintain the pH at 7.5. After 4 hours of proteolysis, the pH of the solution was adjusted to 2.5 with phosphoric acid (85%) and 3 g of acid protease (Biocon) were added. The acid proteolysis was carried out for 16 hours, at 200 rpm, 50 °C and continuous addition of phosphoric acid to maintain the pH between 2.5 and 3.0. After 16 hours reaction, the hydrolysed gelatin solution was heated up to 90 °C for 15 minutes, to inactivate the proteases, cooled down to 50 °C, and the pH adjusted to 7.0 with ammonium hydroxide. The total amounts of ammonium hydroxide and phosphoric acid used for pH adjustment were 120 ml and 220 ml, respectively.

The product of the proteolysis was sprayed dried under the following conditions:

Product Inlet Temperature	50 °C
Product Outlet Temperature	85 °C
Air Inlet Temperature	140 °C
Air Outlet Temperature	85 °C

The final moisture content of the proteolyzed gelatin was 2.0%.

Example 4

850 g of water, added to a glass reactor, were heated to 58 °C and the pH adjusted to 3.0 with phosphoric acid. To this solution 3.0 g of acid protease (Biocon) were added under agitation (280 rpm). After 5 minutes of mixing, 220 g of soy protein were added and the proteolysis carried out for 5 hours at 57 °C, 200 rpm and continuous addition of phosphoric acid to maintain the pH within the range 2.5 - 3.0. After 5 hours of proteolysis, ammonium hydroxide was added to adjust the pH to 7.0, the temperature fell to 50 °C and 3 g of protease 2A (Amano) added under mixing. The proteolysis with protease 2A (Amano) was carried out for 8 hours, 50 °C and continuous addition of ammonium hydroxide to maintain the pH within the

range 6.5 - 7.3. After 8 hours of reaction, the proteolyzed soy protein was pasteurized at 100 °C for 10 minutes, cooled down to 50 °C and filtered with filter aid. Zeolite was used as filter aid at a ratio of 30% of final solids in hydrolyzed product.

The liquid obtained after filtration was spray dried under the following conditions:

Product Inlet Temperature:	50 °C
Product Outlet Temperature:	85 °C
Air Inlet Temperature:	140 °C
Air Outlet Temperature:	85 °C

The final powder moisture was 2.0%.

The final amount of ammonium hydroxide and phosphoric acid used were 40 ml and 30 ml respectively.

Claims

1. A process for enhancing the salty taste of a food or beverage containing a less than normal amount of sodium chloride which comprises adding to the said food or beverage a sodium chloride taste enhancing amount of a proteolysed protein source.
2. A process according to claim 1 wherein the protein source is egg white, gelatin, soy protein, wheat protein, corn protein, fish protein, milk protein or meat protein.
3. A process according to claim 1 wherein the protein source is proteolysed under acid conditions and under alkaline conditions sequentially in any order.
4. A process according to claim 3 wherein the acid proteolysis is carried out at a pH of from 1 to 6 and at a temperature from 0 ° to 65 °C.
5. A process according to claim 3 wherein the amount of protease used for acid proteolysis is from 0.005 to 4% by weight based on the weight of the protein source.
6. A process according to claim 3 wherein the duration of the acid proteolysis is from 2 to 48 hours.
7. A process according to claim 3 wherein the alkaline proteolysis is carried out at a pH of from 6 to 12 and at a temperature of from 0 ° to 65 °C.
8. A process according to claim 3 wherein the amount of protease used for the alkaline proteolysis is from 0.005 to 4% by weight based on the weight of protein source.
9. A process according to claim 3 wherein the duration of the alkaline proteolysis is from 10 minutes to 24 hours.
10. A process according to claim 3 wherein, after termination of both stages of the proteolysis, an acid or an alkali are added to the proteolyzed protein source to form the corresponding salt.
11. A process according to claim 3, wherein, after termination of both stages of proteolysis, an acid and an alkali are added to the proteolysed protein source to form the respective salt.
12. A process according to claim 11 wherein phosphoric acid and ammonium hydroxide are added to form ammonium phosphate.
13. A process according to any of the preceding claims wherein the proteolyzed protein product is pasteurised.
14. A process according any of the preceding claims wherein the proteolyzed protein product is spray dried or liquid separated by centrifugation or filtration and dried.

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15. A process for preparing a salty tasting food or beverage containing a reduced amount of sodium chloride which comprises formulating a food or beverage with a reduced amount of sodium chloride less than is necessary to achieve a desired salty taste in said food or beverage, and enhancing the sodium chloride taste in said reduced sodium chloride content food or beverage by adding thereto a proteolysed protein source.
16. A composition enhanced in sodium chloride taste which comprises a food or beverage containing a less than normal amount of sodium chloride, and a sodium chloride taste enhancing amount of a proteolysed protein source.
17. A hydrolyzed egg white containing free amino acids formed by proteolysis of egg white under acid conditions and under alkaline conditions sequentially in any order.